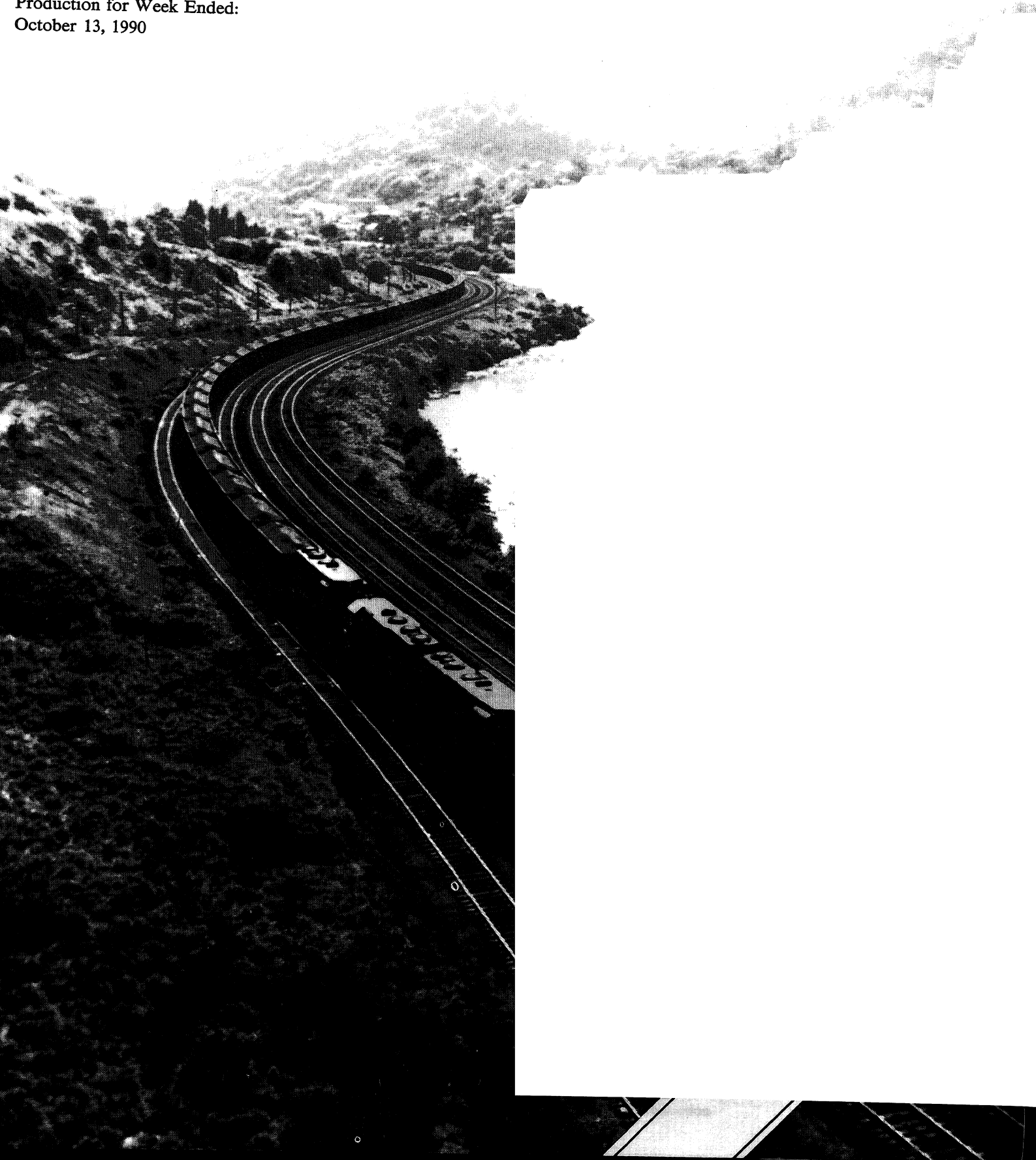




Energy  
Information  
Administration

# Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:  
October 13, 1990



## Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* provides weekly estimates of U.S. coal production by State. Supplementary data are usually published monthly in two supplements: the Coal Exports and Imports Supplement and the Domestic Market Supplement. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement contains detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. The Domestic Market Supplement contains detailed monthly electric utility coal statistics, by Census Division and State, for generation, consumption, stocks, receipts, sulfur content, prices, and the origin and destination of coal shipments. This supplement also contains summary-level, monthly data for all coal-consuming sectors on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary coal production data are published quarterly, based on production data collected using Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Based on 1988 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent.

Final coal production data are published annually, based on the EIA-7A coal production survey. Based

on 1988 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent.

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1988*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

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### Photo Credit:

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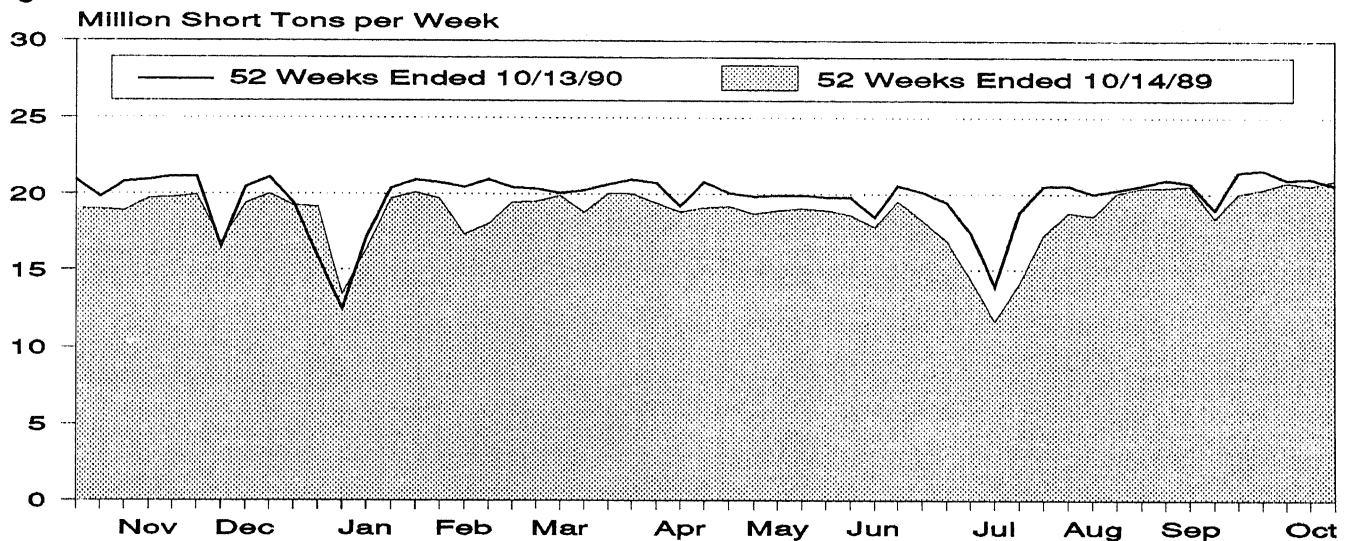
## Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended October 13, 1990, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 21 million short tons, about the same as in the previous week, and in the comparable week in 1989. Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 12 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

Coal production in September totaled 85 million short tons, 10 percent less than in the previous month, reflecting the Labor Day holiday.

Coal production for the first 9 months of 1990 amounted to 779 million short tons, 7 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1989. Over 60 percent of the 51 million short ton increase occurred in States east of the Mississippi River, primarily in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana. Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, and Utah accounted for most of the 20 million short ton increase in coal production west of the Mississippi River.

**Figure 1. Coal Production**



**Table 2. Coal Production by State**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	10/13/90	10/06/90	10/14/89
<b>Bituminous Coal<sup>1</sup> and Lignite</b>			
East of the Mississippi .....	12,253	12,673	12,906
Alabama .....	557	564	655
Illinois .....	1,079	1,102	1,254
Indiana .....	764	811	745
Kentucky .....	3,219	3,390	3,408
Kentucky, Eastern .....	2,420	2,500	2,446
Kentucky, Western .....	799	890	962
Maryland .....	59	61	63
Ohio .....	694	713	708
Pennsylvania Bituminous .....	1,543	1,527	1,549
Tennessee .....	132	140	155
Virginia .....	930	983	1,020
West Virginia .....	3,276	3,381	3,348
West of the Mississippi .....	8,256	8,294	7,959
Alaska .....	30	30	40
Arizona .....	252	258	247
Arkansas .....	2	2	3
California .....	-	-	32
Colorado .....	458	348	342
Iowa .....	7	8	7
Kansas .....	24	25	31
Louisiana .....	64	91	78
Missouri .....	59	61	72
Montana .....	715	759	777
New Mexico .....	606	550	489
North Dakota .....	589	626	584
Oklahoma .....	38	38	46
Texas .....	1,150	1,174	1,100
Utah .....	515	405	420
Washington .....	104	106	108
Wyoming .....	3,641	3,813	3,584
Bituminous <sup>1</sup> and Lignite Total .....	20,509	20,967	20,864
Pennsylvania Anthracite .....	76	76	70
U.S. Total .....	20,585	21,043	20,934

<sup>1</sup>Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

**Table 3. Coal Production by State, September 1990**  
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	September 1990	August 1990	September 1989	Year to Date		Percent Change
				1990	1989	
Bituminous Coal <sup>1</sup> and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi . . . . .	50,538	55,658	51,694	473,978	443,044	7.0
Alabama . . . . .	2,252	2,470	2,267	21,605	20,880	3.5
Illinois . . . . .	4,375	4,954	5,038	43,642	44,754	-2.5
Indiana . . . . .	3,275	3,900	3,134	30,849	24,827	24.3
Kentucky . . . . .	13,272	14,677	14,505	126,927	118,585	7.0
Kentucky, Eastern . . . . .	9,821	10,841	10,609	93,901	87,347	7.5
Kentucky, Western . . . . .	3,451	3,836	3,896	33,026	31,238	5.7
Maryland . . . . .	237	262	223	2,411	2,405	.3
Ohio . . . . .	2,876	3,145	2,889	26,969	24,240	11.3
Pennsylvania Bituminous . . . . .	6,346	6,571	6,131	55,706	51,488	8.2
Tennessee . . . . .	566	625	559	5,162	4,745	8.8
Virginia . . . . .	3,961	4,370	4,446	38,497	39,121	-1.6
West Virginia . . . . .	13,377	14,684	12,503	122,210	111,999	9.1
West of the Mississippi . . . . .	33,784	37,555	33,001	302,631	282,880	7.0
Alaska . . . . .	117	129	106	1,064	978	8.8
Arizona . . . . .	1,029	1,137	1,130	9,257	8,966	3.2
Arkansas . . . . .	11	12	8	60	59	.7
California . . . . .	-	-	-	13	-	-
Colorado . . . . .	1,646	1,980	1,411	15,115	12,194	24.0
Iowa . . . . .	31	34	34	287	337	-14.8
Kansas . . . . .	93	103	125	797	704	13.2
Louisiana . . . . .	297	305	225	2,383	2,154	10.6
Missouri . . . . .	253	279	257	2,469	2,339	5.5
Montana . . . . .	3,002	3,333	3,200	27,899	27,721	.6
New Mexico . . . . .	2,416	2,302	2,000	19,531	17,778	9.9
North Dakota . . . . .	2,474	2,746	2,548	22,776	22,278	2.2
Oklahoma . . . . .	148	172	171	1,452	1,466	-1.0
Texas . . . . .	5,152	5,696	5,176	43,476	40,716	6.8
Utah . . . . .	1,837	2,243	1,763	17,363	14,867	16.8
Washington . . . . .	412	455	385	3,755	3,700	.5
Wyoming . . . . .	14,866	16,627	14,461	135	-	-
Bituminous <sup>1</sup> and Lignite Total . . . .	84,322	93,213	84,695	-	-	-
Pennsylvania Anthracite . . . . .	323	345	295	-	-	-
U.S. Total . . . . .	84,645	93,558	84,989	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production and Distribution Report".

# State Coal Profile: Missouri

## Total Area of State:

69,686 square miles

## Area Underlain by Coal:

24,700 square miles

## Demonstrated Reserve Base of Coal: (January 1, 1989)

6 billion short tons  
(1 percent of U.S. total)

## First Year of Documented Coal Production:

1840 (10,000 short tons)

## Peak Year of Coal Production:

1984 (7 million short tons)

## 1989 Coal Production:

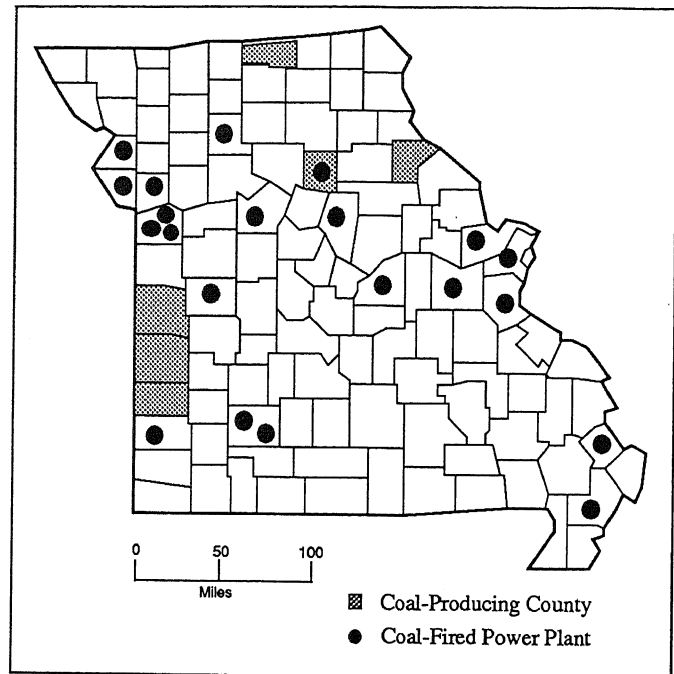
3 million short tons  
(<1 percent of U.S. total)

## 1988 f.o.b. Mine Price:

\$27.06 per short ton  
(U.S. average = \$22.07)

## 1989 Coal Consumption:

26 million short tons  
(3 percent of U.S. total)



	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of U.S. Total</u>
<b>Number of Mines (1988)</b> .....	10	<1
Underground .....	0	--
Surface .....	10	1
<b>Number of Miners (1988)</b> <b>(at mines producing more than 10,000 short tons)</b> .....	671	<1
Underground .....	0	--
Surface .....	671	1
<b>Average Quality of Utility Coal Receipts (1989)</b>	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>U.S. Average</u>
<b>Heat Content</b> (million Btu per short ton) .....	20.8	20.9
<b>Sulfur Content</b> (percent by weight) .....	2.1	1.3
<b>Ash Content</b> (percent by weight) .....	8.9	9.9



About one-third of Missouri is underlain by bituminous coal-bearing rocks. The coal deposits occur in an area of nearly 25 thousand square miles in northern and western Missouri. Even though coal mining is a relatively small industry in Missouri, the value of coal production accounted for one fifth of the total value of all minerals produced in the State, including oil and gas.

Missouri coalfields lie in the Western Interior Basin, and many known coalbeds in Missouri extend into Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma. Of the more than 40 known beds in the State, only 11 are of sufficient thickness to be mined. Coal seams currently mined are 1 to 4 feet in thickness. The Bevier bed, which has remained the most productive in Missouri since the early 1900's, underlies several counties. The bed averages 3 feet in thickness and yields three-fourths of the total production in the State. Missouri coal has a heat content averaging 22 to 30 million Btu per short ton. The average sulfur content ranges from 3 to 5 percent by weight, and the ash content averages 12 percent by weight.

Missouri was the first State west of the Mississippi River to produce coal commercially. In 1806, coal was observed in bluffs along the Osage River, south of the present site of Prairie City in Bates County. Annual production first exceeded 1 million short tons in 1876, and by 1881 coal mining had become a thriving enterprise in the State. During that period railroads were the largest consumers of coal in Missouri. Since 1888 coal production has been more than 2 million short tons annually. An average of more than 5 million short tons was produced in the years 1917 through 1920, during and following World War I.

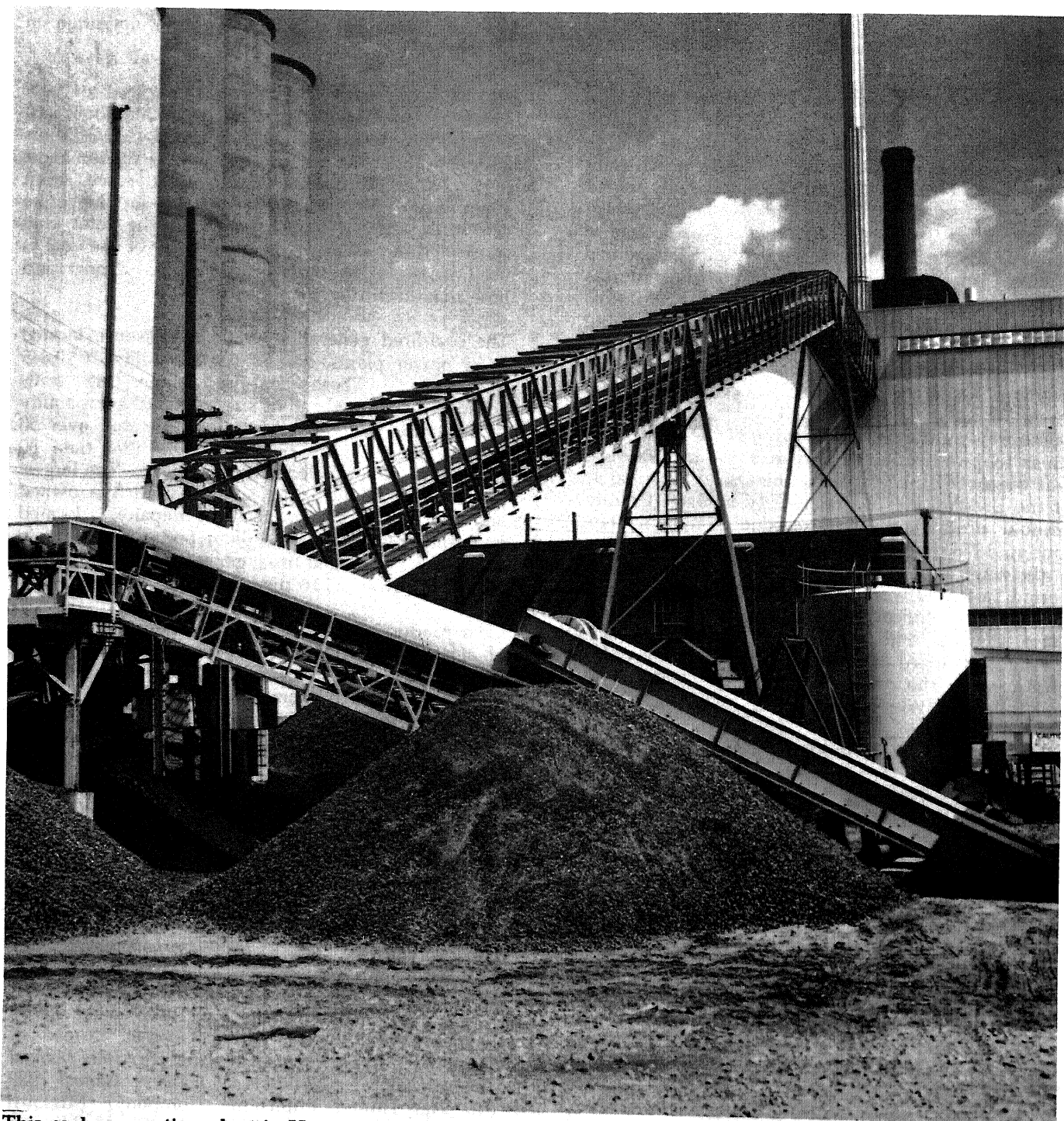
After World War I, production declined slightly, then rose again to 5 million short tons by 1944. After World War II, the coal industry lost the railroad fuel market, as steam locomotives were replaced by diesel-electric units. The coal market was further curtailed by the progressive installation of oil- and gas-burning equipment for residential use. Following the postwar years through the early 1960's, production ranged from 2 to 4 million short tons. In the early 1970's production was on an upward trend, due to the increased use of coal to generate electricity. Coal production in the 1980's averaged between 5 and 6 million short tons. In 1984, Missouri reached a record level of production, with 7 million short tons mined. Coal production in 1989 was 3 million short tons, ranking Missouri 19th among the 27 coal-producing States. Cumulative production by 1989 was over 400 million short tons.

In 1988, 10 mines were operating in 6 of the State's 144 counties, with 80 percent of the output coming from Randolph County. Most early coal mines in Missouri were underground. Interest in surface

mining developed in the mid-1930's, and by the late 1960's, it was the only coal mining method used in the State. Surface mining productivity averaged 2.7 short tons per miner per hour. This was lower than the average for the West, but generally higher than other States in the Western Interior Basin. In 1989, five coal preparation plants were in operation in Missouri.

Of the more than 26 million short tons of coal consumed in Missouri in 1989, only 3 million tons were mined within the State's boundaries. Illinois supplied by far the greatest amount, 14 million short tons, while 7 million short tons came from Wyoming. Electric power plants in the State accounted for over 90 percent of the total coal consumption. Most of the remainder of the coal is used in the other industries, such as cement and lime manufacturing.

The coal-fired generating units in Missouri, located at 21 power plants, have a net capability of 10,649 megawatts. These coal-fired generating units account for 71 percent of the generating capability in Missouri. In 1989, the units generated over 50 billion kilowatthours of electricity, more than 80 percent of the total electricity produced. The largest power plant in the State, Labadie, which is owned and operated by Union Electric Company, is located in Franklin County. The plant began operating in 1970, and has 4 coal-fired generating units, with a total capacity of 2,216 megawatts.



This coal preparation plant in Hannibal, Missouri, reduces the high sulfur and high ash content of Missouri coal.

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